

THE PLACER ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

VOL. III.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

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Assessors—S. A. Miller and J. Keck.
Collector—Nathan W. Blanchard.
Auditor—A. B. Gallatin.
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GENERAL DIRECTORY.
District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myers, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.
County Court, and Court of Sessions.—E. H. Van Lear, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and July, and the second Monday in September.
Private Court.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

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Township Officers.
Justice of the Peace, Township No. 1.—E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Oct 16-17.

Business Cards.
E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Oct 16-17.
ELLIOTT AUDREY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Offices promptly attended to. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Enquirer, on Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, Oct 16-17.
W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will call on patients in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Enquirer, on Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.

C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat, Oct 2, 1862-63.
H. PETERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Bed Rock, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-17.
B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-17.

JAMES ANDERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Judge Myers' building, next door to Temple Saloon, Auburn, California. 36-17.
J. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AUBURN, CAL. March 6, 1862.—17

W. & P. NICHOLLS, BANKERS, Main Street, Dutch Flat, California. Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust. They also draw on SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE. —AND ON— NEW YORK AND LONDON. ADVANCES Made on gold dust for coinage. 10-17

H. HUBBARD, J. M. HALL, B. C. ALLEN, BANKERS, AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT, Placer County, California. Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business. 1-17

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of \$100,000.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company be and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Board, requesting said County of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said County in the total sum of \$100,000, it shall be lawful for said County to issue its bonds and deposit of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions:

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall enter into the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said County are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said County at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said County.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said County, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No composition shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said ballot shall be folded and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass the returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that of the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them "Railroad Loan, No," the Board of Supervisors shall, on the day of said election, declare that the proposition shall be rejected, and the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes so cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said County, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereafter requested by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said County to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be issued in two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon their face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said County.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the County, and shall have the County seal affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said County. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and endorsement as executed and issued by the Board of the County of Placer, and shall bind said County to the payment of the principal and interest as therein expressed.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the County of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the said Company shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said County, for the benefit of said County, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the County, as executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the County of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, correct in amount, rate, and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said County bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said County.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute and deliver to the seal of said County, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and thereafter to be acquired by said Company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said County, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumbrance upon said property. The bonds of said County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said County so given to the County, at maturity, and so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund, that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its revenues in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the

payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said County subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said Board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other County taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other County taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which Fund he shall keep a separate account. SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the payment of the interest on the said County bonds, as the same fall due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the percentage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall receive all the moneys received into the Treasury of said County by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said Company held by said County; and said money shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the moneys received by said Railroad Company, whenever the amount paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said County bonds the said Board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys raised by said special tax shall be used for the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said County.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the County to the said Railroad Company during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the County, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the County.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said Company equal in value to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said County for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, the Treasurer of said County shall, in exchange for the receipt, deliver to the holder thereof the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by endorsement and shall be presented for exchange by the holder thereof, or if endorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder of the same, or one hundred dollars of the same, shall be presented for exchange to the amount of one hundred dollars but not amounting to the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Bonds of said Company.

SEC. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and of the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts, "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursement of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and the payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said County.

SEC. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not

issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve contiguous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order; and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; provided, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the County of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debt contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said County solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first twelve miles of said road, along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Collection of the National Tax.

The collectors appointed under the recent act of Congress, to collect the national tax, have made their arrangements and commenced operations. The Commissioner of Revenue at Washington has just issued the following important regulations, which are of vital interest to our business community:

1. All mechanics, except those who merely do repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to \$1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturers who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This does not include rectifiers, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store-room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufactures of others in addition to their own, they must pay a traders' as well as a manufacturers' license. Thus, a tobaccoist who both makes cigars and keeps for sale goods in his line which he has purchased must take out both licenses. So must a drugist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

4. Persons keeping bar-rooms or saloons, for the sale of liquors must take out a liquor dealer's license. If they also furnish food, they must, in addition, take out an eating-house license; and the sale of cigars, &c., requires a tobaccoist's or retail dealer's license besides. Billiard tables require a special license, and bagatelle tables are reckoned as billiards.

5. Commission merchants who are also ship or commercial brokers are required to take out two licenses.

6. Grocers selling flour by the barrel or salt by the sack, or any other article in the original package, are reckoned as wholesale dealers.

7. Stamps must be attached to the papers requiring them at the time of their execution, and must be obliterated by the person writing his initials upon them. Telegraphic despatches must be stamped and effaced when delivered to be transmitted. But railroad and telegraph companies are not required to stamp their own despatches, or their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the collectors of this district to supply stamps to parties desiring to purchase \$50 worth or over, at the rates of discount established by the Treasury Department.

9. Notes and bills of exchange drawn for a certain sum, with interest, will be stamped according to the principal sum. Foreign currency will be estimated at the real par of exchange; the pound sterling, for instance, at the rate fixed for sovereigns, not at the nominal rate of \$4 43/4, nor at the market rate of exchange, which is now something above the real par.

10. On and after October 1st the following instruments must be stamped: All agreements, appraisals, checks, drafts, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading to foreign ports, packages, &c., per express, bonds, certificates of stock, or profit, of deposit in banks, of damages, and other certificates, charter parties, brokers' m-m-vandums, conveyances, mortgages, leases, telegraph despatches, custom-house entries and manifests, policies of insurance—life, marine, and fire, and renewals of same—passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxies, probate of wills, protests, warehouse receipts, and writs or other original process for commencing suit. Also, patent medicines, perfumeries, and playing cards.

In reference to public houses and liquor dealers exclusively, it is defined that in a tavern or public house where liquor is sold, licenses must be taken for each business, the license for the tavern to be according to the rental, and the license for liquor in all cases of retail to be twenty dollars. By retail is understood any quantity under three gallons. To sell above that quantity is wholesale, and the license is one hundred dollars. Restaurants which furnish bedding, and which keep liquors, are required to obtain three licenses—a tavern license, secondly a license for the liquor bar, of twenty dollars, and thirdly a license for the eating bar, costing ten dollars, when the receipts amount to or exceed one thousand dollars per year. Eating houses are permitted to keep confectionery without an additional license. All dealers in liquor are required to pay a license of twenty dollars per year. The penalty for refusal or failure to take out license is a fine of three times the amount of duty or tax imposed by the law, one half of which goes to the informer. These taxes are, of course, in addition to the State and city licenses now imposed, and the accumulation of expenses will materially affect the smaller dealers, who abound in every part of the country. The prosecution of delinquents is made imperative on the collectors, who hold the names and residences of all dealers, so that escape from the penalty is next to impossible.

The "Reason Why."—Two Indian chiefs were at dinner in the White House, Washington, and one of them, ignorant of its history, swallowed a spoonful of mustard. His eyes ran over in the agony, and his brother chief, seeing that, said, "O, my brother, why do you weep?"

The other replied, "I am thinking about my son who was killed in battle!" Presently the other chief took a spoonful of the same stuff, which caused his eyes to weep as did his brother's; who in return asked him, "Why do you cry?" Upon which he replied, "Oh, I weep to think you were not killed when your son was!"

The Roast Turkey.

A gentleman in one of the eastern towns of Massachusetts had a servant in his employ, who gave him not a little trouble on account of the complaints he made on the subject of his victuals.

The gentleman of whom we speak, took especial pains that there should be no lack of provisions for the table, and one day, as he was passing through the kitchen, an opportunity presented itself for making some inquiries on the subject.

"How is it, Sam," said the gentleman, "that you are dissatisfied with your living? You fare the same as I do, and yet you are not contented."

"I know it," said Sam, who was fresh from the country; "but then I guess you are a little more fond of cornel beef than I be, to make a meal of it so often."

"Cornel beef!" said the gentleman, "I am indeed very partial to that dish, and I am sorry that it is not equally as agreeable to your taste; but since you are so fastidious, tell me what dish of all you would prefer, and you shall be entertained with it?"

"Why, roast turkey, to be sure," quoth Sam. "I guess I ain't seen nothing of that sort this many a day."

"An' you think, Sam, you would be contented to fare on roast turkey every day?"

"I guess, mister, if you'd only try me, you'd think so—nothing I relish so hugely as roast turkey."

"Well, then," said the gentleman, "to-morrow you shall be gratified—a turkey shall be roasted for your especial benefit—no one but yourself shall partake of it, and you shall eat of no other meat till the turkey is gone."

"By gumption!" exclaimed Sam, "I agree to that willingly!"

The next morning the gentleman went to market, and purchased the largest and fattest turkey he could find, and sent it home with directions to be roasted and placed upon a separate table for Sam.

In this he was strictly obeyed—the turkey was stuffed and roasted in the best style, and when Sam made his appearance at the dinner hour, he found it smoking on the table; which had been set for his sole occupation.

"By gaudy, now, if that ain't curious, though!" said Sam, drawing up a chair to the table, at the same time smacking his lips and fastening his eyes on the scene before him.

Forthwith he attacked the turkey in his own fashion, cutting a slice here, and a slice there, just as inclination led him, without undervaluing the slow and tedious operations of carving it; and having finished his dinner, he stretched himself out with the self-complacent air of an alderman.

The next day the turkey was again served up as before, upon which, and upon which alone, Sam made his dinner with apparent satisfaction.

The third day, when the gobbler, shaved of his pinions and exterior, was placed upon the table, Sam was not quite so prompt in commencing operations.

The fourth day and fifth came and departed, and found Sam still at work upon his turkey, more than two-thirds of which was now consumed.

At the end of a week's time the turkey was reduced to a mere skeleton, and Sam was thanking his stars that he should soon see no more of it, when his master entered the kitchen and found him at his meal.

De Official Statement of Julius Snow, late Scrutentant in de African Brigade, under Niggar-dear Gen. Huntah.

I'll gib you de partikulars ob de late engagement of de African Brigade.

Every body knows de Federal Gen. Huntah. He's a Niggar-dear General, way down in D'xie and a berry earnest man. Well, Niggar-dear General Huntah got up what de white folks call a Brigade ob Af'rican descent; but its done gone now. It isn't nowhar. Its all cut to pieces. But de last ting was to make de osifiers, an' I plied for de Jiggadier. And what de debilitation do you tink de Gen. said? He said, "Mistah Snow, you can't hab dat offis. De pressure's too strong. Cesar has got de skatiffierates, and he's got to be Jiggadier."

"Well," says I, "you jest go ahead and gib dat offis to Cesar. Jest—you—do—do it! Go accordin' to de pressure and de skatiffierates. Gib de offis to Cesar. Jest—you—do—do it! Make him de Spriggadier and you'll see."

"Jest go according to de pressure and de skatiffierates, and you'll see," says I berry dignified.

Says he "Mistah Snow, you must tell me what de debilitation you mean."

"Well," says I, "I can dam soon tell you what I mean," says I. "Cesar hasn't got de skatiffierates. He won't stan' dat, sah; dat's what I mean. But give dat offis to Cesar according to de pressure, and make dis child Major."

"Can't make you de Major, Mistah Snow," says Gen. Huntah; "de pressure's too strong. Scipio's got de skatiffierates. Scipio's de Major."

"Well," says I, "you jest go ahead, according to de pressure and skatiffierates, and make Seip de Majah, and you'll see!"

"What de debilitation do you mean?" says he.

"I'll tell you what I mean," says I, "dam quack. Scip hasn't got de widgeon. He can't stan' dat, sah. Dat's so."

Says Gen. Huntah, says he, "Mistah Snow, dar's one offis I can gib you. Rastus Rosemary wants it; but Mistah Rosemary hasn't got no pressure, and no skatiffierates," says he, "and dat's de Scrutentant."

And so I took de Scrutentant. And den we hab to git de volunteers. Bettah bleve we had ta gettin' em. De dawks skeddled den da heard what was up. Wen de orders from H adquarters come da showed dar hind-quarters den fax. Nebber saw so many Niggar's backs in all my born days. Didn't see nuffin but backs for two weeks. Debilitation! Says I, I'm feeded de population's ruined! Got nuffin but back—yah! yah! yah!

But we cotch 'em easy and no mistake. We jest let 'em run. De faster da run de hotter da got, and de bettah de sent. Dat's how we followed 'em. De sent was so strong, we jest got to de startin' place and took hold ob it like a string, and followed it right up, and de dawks was always ob de tudder end. And den we fotch him back, and ake him volunteer. Debilitation! What'd de use ob a draft? Jus made 'em volunteer. Dat's how.

And when we had 'em all volunteered, we had fwen thousand!

But de Jiggadier had to resign de first day. His heels were so dam long and sharp da spurred de hoss into caverting, and he frowed Gen. Caesar fourteen times. So de General's head got sore, and he made his resignation. And de Majah likewise made an assignment too, de same day, and de reason for de assignment ob Majah Scipio was dat he didn't hab no 'quaintance wid de hoss. He said he was intimately 'quainted wid de mule, but de dam red tape wouldn't allow de mule to be rid, and, so de Majah abjuzated.

De dangerous command was resolved on de undersigned as Scrutentant, an' I had a debble ob a mind to make a consignment de same day; but de old Niggar-dear said if I designed he would shoot me, an' so I volunteered to command de troops.

I tried to lome 'em, but dat ebolution couldn't be effected. De occasion was, dar shins bowed 'em out ob line; and when I said "Right Face!" de heels got tangled, and da fell down by pontons. But de old Niggar-dear sent on de Hemphfield rifles; and every soldier shoulder his gun and rammed down cartridge. Den I drawed 'em up in battle array, and said "Make R-ady!" and da make take aim, and den I said "Take aim!" and da take aim, and den I said "FIAH!" Goshamity! When da fired de whole regiment was cut to pieces in a minit. De guns went off, and den fwen hundred sojers fell down, done gone, mortally wounded. De occasion was, da couldn't stand de fah! De noise stunned 'em, an' de smoke foscated 'em and so da fell. An' de udder fifteen hundred took de camp dysentery right off. Debilitation. De field ob dar operations was dry-flat.

Well, de next day de old Niggar her came down, and gib us all an ebberlastin' furbel w, and took away de commission ob de Scrutentant who was de last survivin' osifier.

In conclutrin' dese remarks, I beg to make de official statement dat de culled man is not fit for a soldier. Fust, because his shin is so bowed dat he can't be lined; in de fird place, because his heels is so long dat da are liable to tangle and upset de whole company; secondly because de culled man is subject to dysentery in de dread hour ob battle; and in de eleventh an' last place, because de hoganization ob de culled individual is so berry delicate dat he can't stan' de smell ob gunpowdah an' de confusion ob de atmosphere.

Julius Snow, Late Scrutentant Commanding.

MIKE, a shrewd Irishman, was complaining of poverty last winter, and said he had no means of getting wood, and thought he should freeze. Deacon S— said he felt sorry for him, and told him he might go and get all the stumps he could find in his woods. Several days after, the deacon, in passing through his woods, was surprised to see that Mike was cutting down and drawing off wood without giving him a severe scolding. He asked him what excuse he had for cutting down and drawing off his wood, when he had only given him liberty to get the stumps?

"Deacon," said Mike, "you said that I might get the stumps; and how would I be after getting them unless I first cut down the trees?"

There not being stumps enough to satisfy Mike, his plan was to cut down the trees and make more.

An Irishman, who lives with a Grahams, writes to a friend, that if he wants to know what it's like living in, he must come to his house, where the breakfast consists of nothing but the supper of what was left at breakfast.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, : NOV. 27, 1862.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF EN-
gaging in other business offers the Enquirer
printing establishment for sale at a low figure.
The office is well stocked with newspaper and Job
materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size
Power Presses. Possession given on the 15th of
May. For further particulars apply by letter, or
otherwise to
E. B. BOUST.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would suggest
to our several correspondents a little caution as
to personalities, as such a course tends to ad-
verse results.

"HIGH-FLIER," is too pointed. Confine your-
self to reasonable bounds and we will gladly give
you an audience.

E. DARLING.—We give your response in an-
other column. Our columns are open to free
discussion upon all important questions of the
day so long as you do not deviate from the path
of rectitude. Let us hear from you again.

"JAY SCHMIDT,"—We are pleased to know
that you intend to continue your spicy communi-
cations during the present coming winter. It
adds much to the sociability and life of a town
like you Bet, and should be appreciated by your
good denizens.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DAY.—Thanksgiving!

This is the day to associate recollections of the
past; and what sacred, happy, pleasant mem-
ories gather themselves together as we wander
back to our childhood days. We have many
other days which are held in great respect, but
says the *Petals Journal*, "Thanksgiving touch-
es more gently, more softly, more tenderly, for
'tis the day when the old father and the old mo-
ther, with no passion save the love of offering
left, look with pride on the returned children as-
sembled in the old homestead, and listen with
anxiety for the coming of some absent one, whom
business has prevented from sooner returning."
'Tis the day of joy—'tis the day of sadness:—
the day when the father and the mother are set
for him who, one year before, assembled with
the rest, but who with passing time has bid the
world adieu and gone to the "mansions of the
blest." But how and will be the coming
New England Thanksgiving! What family but
will have the chair and the empty plate at the
table! How many a family will grow sad as it
remembers that he who but a brief year ago
was happy in its midst, has since found a soldier's
grave! No weeping that he fell in the service of
his country, but mourning at the fall of him in
his vigor and manhood, when, perhaps, his
strength and protection were most needed. Truly
will the day be a sad one in many a house-
hold!

To-day we will give thanks in California—
California the blest, removed from strife, grow-
ing in prosperity and riches day by day. Let
every Californian regard the day, and pray God
that when another Thanksgiving shall come, uni-
ty, peace and plenty, may dwell within the land."

HUGE CRASH—NO LIVES LOST.—On the
19th inst., Wednesday, the front portion of
L. Arstein's store, in this place, gave way.
From the immense stock of goods received they
were obliged to store a portion in the front.
They accordingly put some four hundred sacks
of flour within a superficial space of 10x15 feet,
when the main pillar, of solid brick, gave way,
letting down the interior portion, roof and all, to
the depth of three feet. It would have went
further only for the timely relief of a large quan-
tity of Whisky stored in the cellar, which kept it
from sinking below its grade. You all know the
power of Whisky? "It is little, but oh!"
— "We will spend a schedule of actual
losses sustained by this house, as furnished by an
eye-witness:

One 2 gallon jar, broke; two mouse-traps,
crushed, (bad for miners); two kegs pickles,
crushed, vinegar spoiled; but P's all O. K.
(good for Rummies); two bottles Hostetter Bit-
ters, busted, (bad for temperance men); one
Gothic clock, broke, easily repaired by any watch-
maker or shoemaker, (good for mechanics); fifty
cigars (best quality?) sought owners through the
confused masses, (good for the Federal Tax);
one camp kettle and one bucket, smashed up,
(bad for the greasers); one Dutch smoke-pipe
broke into three pieces, (das ist nicht zu ver-
tragen); and, the handle broke off a Sou-P-
— Tereen, (were upon the juvenile class),
making a grand total of about \$10 in breakage.
Notwithstanding this immense loss this firm is
again in full blast, and if any person doubts this
statement they are at liberty to call at the store of
L. Arstein and satisfy themselves.

HELP THE NEEDY.—John Muller, a miner,
who was unfortunately blown up on the 4th of
October last while engaged in blasting boulders
on the North branch of the North Fork of
American river, is reported in a convalescent
state. He is under good medical treatment in
San Francisco and, it is thought, will partially
regain his eyesight. The indigent circumstances
of Mr. Muller have induced his friends in this
section to solicit donations, however small, for
his relief. Any person wishing to assist in al-
leviating the immediate wants of this unfortunate
man can do so by calling on Mr. Meyers, at the
brewery, or Henry Runkle, Dutch Flat Bakery,
where the subscription lists are open.

THANKSGIVING BALL.—Don't forget to at-
tend the Grand Terpsichorean fete given by Mr.
Chas. Seffens at the Dutch Flat Hotel to-night,
27th inst. It takes Churky to superintend the
getting up of fine "fixins" and we are informed
he has "spread" himself for this occasion. All
who wish to shake off the blues won't fail to be
"thar or tharabouts."

INVALUABLE WORKS.—We acknowledge the
receipt, from Mark Hopkins, Esq., Secretary of
the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of Cali-
fornia, of the "General Railroad Laws of Cali-
fornia; the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress;
and, the By-Laws of the Central Pacific Rail-
road Company, of California." Also, the Chief
Engineer's report relative to the most practica-
ble route, to which is appended two charts,
showing the Territories and British Possessions,
with profiles of the various routes. We shall
take occasion to refer to these documents here-
after, as the work upon the road progresses.

PICTORIAL WAR ALMANAC.—We have receiv-
ed a copy of the "California Almanac," from the
publisher, A. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, and on
perusal find it a very useful book. There are 48
pages, including the Calendar, filled with care-
fully collected and arranged statistics which are
all worth more than double the price charged
for it. They are for sale at every book store in
the State at 25 cents per copy.

The Mining Interests.

The Sacramento Bee in a short, but somewhat
biased article, attempts to urge the necessity of
imposing a heavier tax upon mining than upon
any other branch of industry in the State of
California. It says: "In the past, the General
Government, as a tax gatherer, has not been
known among our lightly burdened people." Not
feeling at all disposed to quibble in regard to
"light burdens," we pass that point with a single
suggestion—"our yoke is not easy, neither is our
burden light;" but, as an imperative duty, en-
joined upon each and every citizen of the United
States, we shall ever advocate a policy and
course which, in our judgment, will promote the
best interests of our Nation, and in so doing we
shall endeavor to deal justly with our fellow man,
whether he be rich or poor—high in office or the
lowest menial in the land.

In the same article, referring to the tax bill
passed by last Congress, it says:
"The late Congress perfected and passed a
tax bill, but the subject was new and difficult.
Many sources of revenue were not explored for
want of time, while others, it may be, were as-
sessed too heavily. It is reasonable, therefore,
to suppose that the coming Congress will revise
the old bill, and amend it in several respects.
One of California's leading interests has been
untouched. The mines are free as ever."

"The mines are free as ever!" What an ab-
surdity. Our contemporary should not expose his
ignorance with such counter declaration to the
law itself. If he will but take the trouble to ex-
amine the pamphlet form "schedule of Federal
Taxes," (printed at the Alta California office),
page 14, under the head of Income, he will there
find "Income, Annual, of every person, when ex-
ceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, on the
excess over \$600, 3 per cent." Thus it will be
seen, the miners, as well as all other producers,
when their income shall exceed the sum of \$600,
are subject to a 3 per cent. tax under the Re-
venue law; but the Bee would have the miners tax-
ed *per se*, and to the very extent of all they might
hope to realize.

In speaking of the manner in which the miners
ought to be taxed, our neighbor appears to be in
a quandary. He first asks the question:

"How shall they be taxed? Those who work
the mines will not object to supporting the Gov-
ernment whose lands they are using, and whose
minerals they are extracting, according to the
rate of others; and we cannot at present see
any better way than to demand a certain per-
cent. of the gross sum extracted. This is no cer-
tain means of getting at the proper figures, for
men who have rich paying claims generally de-
sire to hide the fact; but this is the mode adopt-
ed with manufacturers, storekeepers, butchers,
newspapers, etc., and why not apply it to
miners also. If a man takes out but \$100 per
month he cannot afford to give much of it, where-
as if he were to be lucky enough to extract \$500
or \$1,000 per month, he could well submit to a
tax of four or five per cent. upon it."

We presume there is not a miner in this State
who would not cheerfully pay his proportionate
tax to the Federal Government, while at the
same time he would demand privileges of equal-
ity in the premises. The holding of mineral lands
cannot be based upon a parallel with pre-emption.
The right to mine is simply to extract gold
from the soil, and there is no right vested in the
miner to such land after the metal is taken there-
from; but the man who pre-empt a quarter sec-
tion of land, or less, for agricultural purposes,
and complies with the requirements of the law,
becomes the possessor of the same in *fee-simple*.
So, it will be seen, the miner cannot possess or
hold anything more than the metals contained in
the earth. Who is the wise individual, Mr. Bee,
that can put a just valuation upon what mortal
man has never seen?

There is one other point in the above extract
to which we must take exception. Suppose, as
the Bee says, "a man takes out \$100 or even
\$500 per month," does it follow that he must
necessarily feel inclined to pay the Government a
direct tax of \$3 to \$35, or more, upon the
gross amount? Let the Bee man examine the
following calculation of actual expenses in work-
ing claims that would yield \$100 per month
to the man. The first commencement, in simply
opening, running tunnels, clearing the ground,
putting up "telegraphs," procuring 200 or 300
feet of 12 inch pipe and putting in the sluices,
besides the necessary tools, will incur a debt of
not less than \$3,000, which, together with the
daily expenses for working will more than con-
sume the first years work—some, two years—
while many never pay their original debt. Now
let us see what the average daily expense of one
of these claims would be, supposing there were
eight men in the company: Four hundred cubic
feet of water at 15 cents per inch, per day, \$60;
repairing tools, etc., \$6; wages, \$3 per day to
the man, \$24; total for one day's expenses, \$90,
(this does not include incidentals), making \$540
per week, which the Bee claims the miner should
be compelled to pay a Federal Tax upon, amount-
ing to \$27. By these figures it will be readily
seen (and this does not cover the whole expense)
the expenses are \$2,160 per month, and a Federal
Tax, such as our worthy Knight of the quill
would have them pay upon the same of \$108,
would increase the amount to \$2,268 per month
or \$27,216 per year actual expenses. To pay
this single item of expense, Mr. Bee will perceive,
it takes upwards of \$97 per day for every work-
ing day in the year; and these expenses, once
paid, go into the net proceeds of all parties so
giving credit to the miners and consequently are
taxed by the General Government as such. Why
should this money be taxed twice or three times,
coming, as it does, from the original producer?

An "Ex-Miner," writing to the Bee, subse-
quently, relative to this subject, says: "Gold
to the value of \$600,000,000 has been garnered
from the mines for individual benefit, from which
the Government has gained comparatively noth-
ing," in reply to which we interrogate: Does
not the miner pay his State, county, Poll, and
Road Taxes, from which the School, Pauper, In-
sane, State Prison, and other public institutions
are supported? Are not the miners (a veritable
fact) the great producers and producers of this
State, without whom this State would yet have
been, comparatively, a barren waste? Have the
miners, by their indomitable energy and perse-
verance, not been the instruments—the letters—
that have opened a new era of which the world
may well feel proud? Have they not kept the
nations of the earth from bankruptcy? And
should this feature of the case, which is a true
one, subject them to a two or three fold taxa-
tion? They are already taxed sufficiently, or at
least, their due proportion. Let the Bee answer
these questions satisfactorily, and we are satis-
fied.

FAVORS.—Jerry Sullivan, the world-renown-
ed newspaper agent, San Francisco, has again
placed us under obligations by furnishing us with
Atlantic and European papers, and Magazines of
the latest dates.

**Also, Messrs. Stratman & Co., dealers in news-
papers, Books and Periodicals, San Francisco,
are indebted for like favors.**

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday, November 23rd, John Burton
of Shasta was killed by Wm. Colson, on the middle
fork of Cottonwood, some three or four miles
from Rearing river. The circumstances of the
affair, as stated by the *Enquirer*, are as follows:
Burton had some difficulty with other parties a
short time ago, and, speaking of it, he remarked
(using very plain words) that he could whip any
man who lived with a squaw. Colson became
offended at this and asked him to take it back,
which Burton refused to do, saying however that
it was not intended for him, or words to that ef-
fect. A scuffle ensued, in which it is said Bur-
ton attempted to draw a pistol during which Col-
son stabbed him with a bowie knife five times,
causing instant death. Colson fled.

HARWIN DOWNER, a lad aged fourteen years,
son of the Postmaster at Oroville, says the *Union*,
was examined before a United States Commis-
sioner in San Francisco, November 15th, charged
with abstracting valuable letters from the mails.
It appears that he has taken money from letters
passing through the Oroville office at various
times. He made a confession, and attributes his
criminal practices to associating with bad boys.
When arrested, he was armed with a bowie knife,
carried in his boot leg. He maintained his self-
possession until informed by the Commissioner
that he must go to prison.

Two surveying parties says the *Union* of the
22d inst., under the direction of the chief en-
gineer are now engaged in running lines and locat-
ing a portion of the Pacific Railroad. One party
is at work between this city and where the
line is to cross the California Central Railroad;
the other commenced at that point a day or two
since to run a line direct to Auburn. The Pacific
Railroad Company, as suggested a few days
ago by the Nevada Transcript, could gain a year
in time in crossing the mountain, provided some
arrangement could be consummated which would
enable them to begin the work of their first sec-
tion of fifty miles at a convenient point for the
Auburn Railroad to intersect. By making a be-
ginning at that point they could cross the moun-
tain in three years. The same result probably
might be attained by making Lincoln the starting
point. The section this side of the Central Rail-
road could be completed at a more convenient
season. The object to be kept in view should be
to cross the mountain as soon as possible.

SINCE the Empire Mill, says the Grass Valley
National, has commenced the crushing of silver
ore from the Greenhorn ledge near Grass Valley
—a novel business, by the way, in this part
of the country—there has been quite a rush to the
Greenhorn ground, and a section of country, re-
ports says four miles in extent, has been staked
off. Some parties in this place own as high as
fifteen hundred feet in supposed silver ledges,
and each owner fancies himself in possession of
an Ophir. Certain it is, that rich silver-bearing
rock has been discovered on what is considered
an extension of the Monroe lead; but whether
or not all the region taken up is rich, is a problem
not yet solved. Some of the rock from one of
the claims beyond the Monroe Co's, which has
recently been essayed in San Francisco, has paid
over sixty dollars to the ton. The Empire Mill
has within a few days past commenced crushing
some of the Monroe Co's rock, the first silver
ore crushing made in this place, and we are in-
formed the result is highly satisfactory.

A MOST daring robbery, says the Placer Herald
of the 22d inst., was committed last evening,
before dark, on the Illinois town road, about one
mile above the Junction House. Mr. Anderson,
of the Mount Pleasant House, and a teamster
from Red Dog, were driving their teams in com-
pany, the latter being in rear, when a man step-
ped up to him and presenting a pistol, ordered
him down from the wagon. The teamster being
wholly unprepared for such a demonstration,
was compelled to descend, and was then taken
into the bushes and relieved of six dollars and a
half, all the money he had, by the man who had
the pistol and a confederate. Mr. Anderson
seeing the team detained, started back to ascer-
tain the cause, but was ordered back to his wa-
gon by an oath of the scoundrels, who threatened
with an oath to kill him. No attempt was made
to rob Mr. A.

Our county has been free from outrages of this
character for a long time, and we sincerely hope
the officers will promptly ferret out the robbers
and hand them over to justice.

DURING the races yesterday, says the Nevada
Journal of the 21st inst., an accident occurred
which at one time threatened serious consequen-
ces. After the first race, which was run by
Edward Marcellus's bay horse and Mr. Swift's
grey mare, and won by the former, as Mr. Tis-
dale's and Mr. Sigourney's horses were running
the second race, Mr. Sigourney's horse took
flight from the rattling of two spokes which had
become loose, in one of the wheels of the Sulky.
Becoming unmanageable the horse started at a
fearful speed, knocking down one man and finally
making kindling wood of the Sulky. The driver
was uninjured. The race was won by
Tisdale's Grey.

THE Sonora Democrat says a difficulty occur-
red near Rawhide Ranch, in that county, on
Monday the 17th inst., between Mr. Isaac Dann
and a man named McAllister, in which the latter
lost his life. Dann gave himself up, and was
examined and committed for trial.

DR. Basset, the circus man who imported the
elephants "Albert" and "Victoria" to Californ-
ia, died at Guaymas, Ecuador, on the 15th of
October, of brain fever. He went to South
America, from this State, last fall, with a circus
troupe.

LIZZIE Gordon, the actress, retired one even-
ing last week, at San Francisco, leaving a light
burning near her bed; the bed clothing taking
fire and endangering her life. A policeman hap-
pened along, came to Lizzie's assistance, and she
was rescued from being burned.

DR. Henry Bates, an ex-State Treasurer of
California, died at San Francisco, on Wednesday
morning, 19th inst., of consumption.

THE list ladies of San Francisco have receiv-
ed official notice that no more lint is wanted, but
that woolen shirts, drawers and socks are.

A FIRE occurred at the corner of Clay
and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, on the 16th
inst., doing considerable damage. Among the
sufferers were the Morning Call proprietors, their
office being totally destroyed. A man named
James Carson was run over and instantly killed
by Broderick Engine Co. No. 1.

IN Mendocino a man attacked some cattle
and other stock. They were sold for \$1,815, and the
cost of court, keepers, etc., were \$1,905 78.
The attachor had to pay \$90 78 for the privilege
of trying to collect his debt.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUTCH FLAT, Nov. 24th, 1862.
Mr. EDITOR:—I left Green Valley for Enche-
re Bar on the morning of the 18th ult., a distance
of about three miles, following the North Fork
of American river. This bar has never yielded
very largely, but a sufficient to class it among the
mining camps of the State. It is now almost
entirely deserted; one white family is all I found,
except a company of Chinamen, residing here.
There is a company of white men, from Green
Valley, engaged in sinking at the lower end of
the bar, with a fair prospect, they say, of strik-
ing good pay; but, as all this section has been
prettily thoroughly tested there can be but slight
prospects of success. At this point I crossed
the river for the other divide, and continuing
down the trail on the right side of the stream, a
distance of between four and five miles, I came
to the mouth of Hamburg Canon. About one
mile below Enche-re Bar there had been a company
at work in the bed of the stream, but becoming
frightened when the first rain fell in October,
they took out the flume, wheels, etc., carried
them above high-water mark, and decamped. I
was told by some parties acquainted with the
facts, that this company had but just got ready
to work when the rain commenced, consequently
they realized nothing for their summer's work.
This was the only mining of any note between
Enche-re Bar and the mouth of Hamburg Canon.

I reached Hamburg about 11 o'clock, A. M.,
stopped to take a rest and have a chat with
a couple of regular old fashioned Western front-
iers. They had long resided in this locality
and I consequently listened to their narrative
for at least one hour. This Canon, they say, was
worked and re-worked up till 1852, at which
time it was abandoned and pronounced "worked
out." It was again worked in '53, '54, and each
season up to the present, paying largely each sea-
son. The most singular feature is, that it paid
larger last season than at any previous season
since its discovery. Several shafts have been
sunk on the left side of the Canon, going up,
by which it has been ascertained that the original
bed or channel was much deeper than the one at
present being worked. As soon as this old chan-
nel is struck an immense flow of water prevents
further operation, and they have now commenc-
ed running a tunnel from the edge of the river,
low enough to drain the entire channel. As far
as they have prospected, this run will pay equal-
ly as well, if not better, than the one which has
been so successfully worked. There are some
sixty miners at work here during the summer
season and about twenty during the winter. Mr.
Collins keeps the only store at this place. He is
obliged to lay in a winter's supply before the snow
falls, (though they have no snow in the Canon),
as the roads are impassable over the mountains.
Deer and other game is quite plenty during the
winter season, consequently they can keep them-
selves well supplied with fresh meat.

After a sufficient rest I started for Damascus,
which I was told, was about two miles from the
store. I was kindly shown the route to take, by
one of the gentlemen referred to, and after pro-
ceeding a distance of about half a mile I com-
menced the gradual ascent of what might be
termed in ancient history, a small knoll—say
something less than 12,000 feet above tide-water.
At the expiration of about two hours your hum-
ble servant reached the summit, completely ex-
hausted. I followed the ridge and soon struck a
good wagon road which I followed to the quartz
mill; from this point I took a trail and was soon
in the noted city of Damascus. I stepped into
the Washington Hotel, Mr. Chas. Heath, prop-
rietor, who, immediately upon discovering my
"gone in" condition, like the good Samaritan
lost no time in furnishing the restorative cordial
(Teutonic) to the great comfort and cheer of the
subscriber. Here I found my old friend Tom
Moreland who, by-the-by, sends his respects and
says his time is not so happily as leisurely occu-
pied. He deals out letters, hunts game and mules,
and keeps several pets. He takes his wine, con-
verses with the ladies, and talks politics regard-
less of religion, etc., and is a staunch Union man.
This entire camp is strong for the Union. There
are eight families here with the usual quantum of
juveniles.

There are but three claims here, the larger
ones having, as it were, engulphed the smaller;
hence the great number of men necessarily em-
ployed. Two of these claims, the "Golden
Gate" and "Mountain Tunnel," are drifting
claims, and the third is an extensive quartz ledge
adjacent to which is erected a fine mill. This
mill was found of not sufficient capacity, and op-
erations have been temporarily suspended in order
to put in heavier stamps. Three and one-third
interest in the Mountain Tunnel claim sold for
\$5,100, which forms a partial index to the value
of mineral ground in this locality. About forty
men are constantly employed in these mines, and,
from what I could learn, are doing well.

AGENTS.

[Correspondence from you Bet.]
YOU BET, Nov. 23, 1862.
Mr. EDITOR:—Sir, A communication, re-
flecting somewhat severely upon my conduct in
regard to the Sanitary Fund of this place, was
published in the ENQUIRER of the 20th inst.,
over the signature of "Jay Schmidt," and I beg
leave to defend myself from the allegations there-
in contained, through your paper. To justify
myself in the course pursued, I have but to give
a plain statement of facts. When subscriptions
were first solicited, it was my intention to for-
ward them to the Sanitary Committee of San
Francisco the following week, but was advised,
by leading citizens of the town, to take more
time, for by so doing, a much larger amount
would be obtained. Several times, when speak-
ing to friends about remitting the amount collect-
ed without farther delay, have I been advised to
wait until the subscriptions had all been paid, so
as to make but one remittance. Acting in ac-
cordance with these suggestions, deposits, as fast
as collected, were made with A. S. Peterson. If
I have erred, it has been done by taking the ad-
vice of men, whose characters for honesty and
integrity, have never been questioned—who, in
all probability, have as much sympathy for the
sick and wounded soldiers, and whose hearts
throb with as much patriotism, as does that of
your conceited correspondent. I enclose a state-
ment of the amount collected, together with the
names of donors. The subscription roll is still
in my possession, and if any gentlemen have a
doubt that the duties devolving upon me have
been faithfully discharged, he is at liberty to
investigate the matter, and learn the whole truth.
Even "Jay Schmidt," whose libel and slander-
ous though he be—who, if he possesses one man-
ly quality, would be ashamed to have his com-
munications published over his own signature,
can be fully convinced that every dollar of the
funds entrusted to my care, instead of being ap-
propriated to self, (as he conceived in his own
evil imagination) has been applied to the object
for which it was raised, with the exception of

the subscriptions of J. Day and J. Dixon,
amounting to ten dollars, which have been re-
funded by their request.

Yours, for the truth,
E. DARLING.

[The following statement shows the amount
collected and remitted to the Sanitary Com-
mittee of San Francisco, together with the names
of the donors:]
Whole amount collected..... \$337 35
Refunded by request..... 10 00

Am't for'd to Sanitary Committee
San Francisco..... \$227 35

Following are the names of subscribers: J.
Patton, A. S. Peterson, S. D. Brooks, E. Darling,
Dahle & Wilson, J. Dixon, C. P. Darling, W.
Brandt, M. R. Hyatt, S. Grant, W. Cavilla, A.
Neice, Silsby, J. Flagg, J. McCauley, A. Elger,
M. Griffith, F. Ennis, M. Bailey, J. Steth, S. G.
Lewis, R. Curran, W. H. Brown, W. H. H.
Coffman, G. H. Atkins, J. P. Taylor, Hatch & Rig-
W. Throsson, Langley, A. Harrison, G. W. Dun-
ster, G. Sutcliffe, P. Peffgen, J. S. Cone, D. McPhail,
J. Stringer, G. Reising, J. Dany, B. McCarty, C.
Summer, J. Hartill, L. Sellinger, L. L. Gale, C.
M. Peck, E. E. Bragg, J. A. Burt, J. D. Woodworth
J. R. Flagg, D. Uhl N. Vincent, W. Landgraf, T.
McAnley, T. F. Marsh, J. Caslet, C. W. Marlett,
W. Reeves, Citizen, W. F. Kellough, D. M. Light,
W. M. F. Stahl, P. Esipson.

[Communication from you Bet.]
YOU BET, November 24th, 1862.

Mr. EDITOR:—As we expect a card this
week from the Ho & Co., I will only relate a
tale for children, founded on facts, and of a Fairy
who, tripping lightly over the hills with statel-
y tenderness to enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere
rising from the Green foliage, was thus pleasur-
ably reminded of the valley she had just left, as
well as of her then lonely and destitute condi-
tion. She decided that a *Haut* in Dixie's land
would best alleviate her sadness. While thus
pursuing her favorite amusement, her delighted
eyes were rejoiced to find a *Cone* of such fair
proportions—"A Jewel rich and rare"—that she
decided at once to send it to the State Fair, and
while *Marking* the place where she found so
great a prize her heart leaped with joy when she
beheld A—, which she at once determined to
catch, tame, and use for a pet, or perhaps to
bring the fur to market. Poor M—, feeling
himself under the magic influence of some natu-
rally hallucination, ran in haste to the *Woods*
for protection. Oh, cruel weeds, that would not
give way that he might evade the approaching
enemy. But he soon yielded as quietly to his fate
as his irate nature would permit. The news of her
success spreading afar, many came to see her
game, and perhaps to purchase the fur. First
came a *Wencher*, who said the fur was coarse
Next came a *Taylor*, who said 'twas nought but
beard, and was so confused that his friends direct-
ed him to his home. *Lord-Byron* came and went
slowly away, sadly sighing, like him of old, "Oh,
for a lodge in some—nest, &c." Thus, said, she
was all my hopes like lightning, bright and brief.
I never had an hour of joy but too soon 'twould
end in grief. In her extraordinary misery she de-
termined to take her useless pet and make a
heedless *Dodge* between adverse thorns, and set-
tle down in a sweet bower of *Roses*.

A MORAL FOR THE VICTIMS!!!

You old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bald and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love looks in your eyes.
You may practice all your lessons,
Taught by Cupid since the world began,
But I know a little wider—
Who can win and fool you all
Yours, &c., JAY SCHMIDT.

MARRIED.

In Dutch Flat, Nov. 25th, at the residence of
the bride, by E. B. BOUST, J. P., Mr. PHILIP FARR
to Mrs. HELENA SONSTAG.
In Auburn, at the American Hotel, by the Rev.
H. HASEL, Mr. THOMAS DICKINSON to Miss ELIZABETH
P. KING.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, November 18th, the wife of JOHN
F. HOOS, of a daughter.
In Auburn on the 17th inst., the wife of ISAAC
B. LACH of a son.

DIED.

In Dutch Flat, Nov. 19th, daughter of JOHN and
CAROLINE PIZANTI, aged 3 years and 9 months.
In Dutch Flat, Nov. 23d, daughter of FREDER-
ICK and ——— NODINE, in the 34 year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THANKSGIVING BALL.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY IN-
formed that a Thanksgiving Ball will be
given at the Dutch Flat Hotel.
On Thursday, November 27th.
Every arrangement will be made for the enjoy-
ment and pleasure of those who attend.
An excellent orchestra band has been engaged for
the occasion.
CHAS. SEFFENS, Prop'r.
Nov. 20, 1862—td

J. M. CHILDS, DENTIST.

IS PREPARED TO PERFORM
all operations pertaining to Den-
tistry in a first class manner.
Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets
store, Dutch Flat.
Nov. 20—11td

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE
family residence on Sacramento street, at
Dutch Flat, at present occupied by J. H. Willets,
and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at
a bargain. The premises are well supplied with
water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees
and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family
residence can secure a good bargain in the above
premises.
For further particulars, apply at the Justice's
office, on Sacramento street. CHAS. SCULL.
Nov. 20, 1862—3m

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of

an execution to me delivered and directed on the
14th day of November A. D. 1862, issued out of
the court of E. B. Boust a Justice of the Peace in
and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and
State of California, on a judgment rendered in said
court on the 13th day of November A. D. 1862, in
favor of H. C. Harvey & Co., against J. M. Shuster
& Co., for the sum of one hundred and four
71-100 dollars, with interest upon the sum of one
hundred and four 71-100 dollars, from the 10th day
of November A. D. 1862, at the rate of two per cent.
per month, and for costs of suit, taxes, etc., twelve
50-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will
expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash,
in front of the Justice's office, in Dutch Flat,
On Friday, December 12th, A. D. 1862,
at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title,
interest and claim which said J. M. Shuster

etc.

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by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

November 20.-tf

H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

DUTCH FLAT AND DONNER LAKE
Wagon Road Co.
October 27, 1852.—1m

[FROM PARIS]
Ladies' Hair Dressing Curling, etc.
June 19-ff. **H. SIEMON, Proprietor.**

BANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

